

Attorneys at Law. BAIL SANCHEZ, Attorneys at Law. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.

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C. T. PHILLIPS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Bailey's Drug Store.

G. N. WOOD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Gilbert's Store.

WILLIAMS & GILBERT, Physicians and Surgeons. Office next door to Broadway Hotel.

Societies. O. E. S. Silver City Chapter No. 2, O. E. S. Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday.

I. O. O. F. Ben Vicente Lodge, No. 1, Bekahak Degree. Meetings second and fourth Friday nights.

I. O. O. F. James J. Ridgely Encampment No. 1. Meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights.

I. O. O. F. Ben Vicente Lodge, No. 5, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F. Silver City Chapter, No. 6, at Masonic Hall. Regular convocations on 2d Wednesday.

I. O. O. F. Silver City Lodge, No. 2, meets at Masonic Hall every Silver City Sat. Bank.

I. O. O. F. Ben Vicente Lodge, No. 1, meets every Monday night at Odd Fellows Hall.

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Official Directory. FEDERAL. The Hon. C. Castro, Delegate to Congress.

U. S. Marshal. J. H. Walker, U. S. Marshal. Office in the Court House.

U. S. District Attorney. J. H. Walker, U. S. District Attorney. Office in the Court House.

U. S. District Court. J. H. Walker, U. S. District Court. Office in the Court House.

U. S. District Clerk. J. H. Walker, U. S. District Clerk. Office in the Court House.

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U. S. District Fire Office. J. H. Walker, U. S. District Fire Office. Office in the Court House.

National Irrigation Congress. By the authority of the national executive committee, the fourth National Irrigation Congress is hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque, N. M. for the four days beginning September 10, 1895.

The present year is proving to be the most remarkable in the history of American irrigation. It has seen a wonderful awakening of popular interest in the cause throughout the west, resulting in the organization of most potential forces for the purpose of cooperating with the western people; the enactment of well considered irrigation laws in eight states, and the creation of administrative systems in five of them; the recognition of the pressing nature of the problem by the departments of interior and agriculture under whose direction a national board of irrigation has been formed from officials in various departments of the government.

These splendid evidences of the triumphant progress of the irrigation cause demand a large representative and effective session of the irrigation congress in 1895. A further reason for such a gathering is the fact that the presidential campaign of 1895 will be inaugurated previous to the assembling of another session of this body, and that it is thus necessary to formulate at Albuquerque the demands which the friends of irrigation will desire to make upon the great political parties of the nation.

In view of the nature of the opportunity, a program of extraordinary variety, interest and importance will be arranged, and it is anticipated that this session of the congress will be more widely useful and influential than the previous convention at Salt Lake in 1891, at Los Angeles in 1893 and at Denver in 1894. The friends of irrigation throughout the United States—for to-day the movement is national in its scope and interests—should unite in an effort to obtain a worthy result at Albuquerque.

Basin of Representation. In accordance with a resolution of the Third National Irrigation Congress at Denver, Colorado, September 8, 1893, the Fourth National Irrigation Congress will be composed as follows:

- 1. All members of the national executive committee.
2. All members of state and territorial irrigating committees.
3. Five delegates at large, to be appointed by their respective governors, for each of the following states and territories: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
4. Three delegates at large for each state and territory not heretofore enumerated, to be appointed by the governor of said states and territories, or in the case of the District of Columbia, by the President.
5. One delegate each from regularly organized irrigation, agricultural and horticultural societies, and societies of engineers, irrigation companies, agricultural colleges and commercial bodies.
6. Duly accredited representatives of any foreign nation or colony, each member of the United States senate and house of representatives, and each governor of a state or territory will be admitted as honorary members.

The use of proxies and the manner of casting the vote of delegations will be regulated in accordance with a resolution adopted at Denver and printed on page 98 of the official report of that meeting.

By order of the executive committee. [Signed] Wm. E. Smythe, Chairman.

FRED L. ALLEN, Secretary.

Nothing is complete without its bit of black. It is a bit of cunning the French have taught us and is most valuable, for it immediately adds the touch we have strived for. No matter what the color or material it is not possible to strip of black, a luscious black, chosen, bands of ribbon or pipings of satin are used. There are no end of means of decoration, and all most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock nor bonnet escapes it.—Boston Traveller.

Mason—Why does Jason prefer taking a walk on Fifth avenue on Sunday morning to going to church?

Payson—He says he likes to read sermons in stones rather than to listen to sermons from sticks.—New York Herald.

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucazi, in the twelfth century.

The strait of Juan de Fuca was named after an old Greek sailor who explored its shores in 1492.

Hundreds of patents have been issued to inventors of water gas.

A BIRTHDAY. My heart is like a singing bird Whom nest is in a watered shoot; My heart is like an apple tree Whose boughs are bent with 'tilded fruit; My heart is like a rainbow shell That catches in a balmy sea; My heart is gladder than all these Because my love is come to me.

By the author of 'The Song of the Lark' and 'The Song of the Sparrow'.

A CRIME TO LAUGH. Queer Sunday Laws of 1781 That Still Govern England's Lord's Day.

The introduction of the Sunday bill by Lord Hobhouse brings up the fact that we are governed in respect to Sunday observances by an act of the year 1781.

It seems that a Sunday lecture can always be made the subject of prosecution. Some time ago a Sunday lecturer at Leeds was actually sacrilegious enough to make his audience laugh. The proprietor of the lecture hall was thereupon prosecuted for keeping a disorderly house.

Music can now be given in the open air on Sunday, but if it is given in a room nothing must be charged for chairs. In other words, it will be possible for any body of men and women to run Sunday concerts and Sunday lectures with the view of making them pay expenses, but not for their own profit.

In the years 1800 and 1801 one Easton, abbot of Ely, preached through out England the observance of the Lord's day. He enjoined that no kind of work should be done after the ninth hour on Saturday until sunrise on Monday.

According to the manner of the times his preaching was backed up by miracles. At Beverly a carpenter persisting in finishing a wedge after the ninth hour fell down in paralysis. At the same town a woman went on with her sewing after the ninth hour. Result, paralysis, with loss of voice.

At Fafferton a man made a loaf and baked it on Saturday evening. When he broke it on Sunday morning, blood started from it. At Wakefield a miller, grinding after hours, ground out blood instead of flour.

In Lincolnshire a woman made a loaf and put it in the oven. It remained dough! In the same county a pious woman, finding it was the ninth hour, set aside her loaves. Lo! On Sunday morning the loaves were beautifully baked without any fire at all.

And yet, the chronicler adds, in spite of these miracles the people have returned to the holding of markets on the Sunday—London Queen.

The Birds' Service to Men. Before many years have passed the legislatures of our states and nation will be forced to some action on the needless destruction of birds. The robins and bluebirds and wrens and the hundreds of glad little singers of the woods and fields have been driven away not merely from the cities, which they need to inhabit, but from the villages on the outskirts, and in some cases from even the isolated hamlets. The increase in insect pests within two or three years has been a grave danger, and the cheapest and surest way to meet it is to stop killing the birds and let them return and dine upon the moths and caterpillars and the rest of the evil tribe that strip our trees and gardens. It will take many years, at best, to restore them in such numbers as they would be reckoned by a dozen or 20 years ago, but people by ceasing to kill the birds that are of no use as food, can bring good times back.—Exchange.

The Ad. Brought the Cat Back. Sir—I lost a valuable cat—lost, strayed or stolen. I advertised for it in a prominent newspaper, but didn't get the cat back. Then I tried The News. You told me, as you put the cash for the advertisement in your money drawer, that you had no doubt the cat would see the ad. In The News and come back of herself. Within 30 hours from the appearance of the advertisement the cat appeared at my window and scratched to come in. I am not prepared to say whether the cat saw the ad. herself and acted on it or whether some one found her, picked her up and dropped her in my yard after seeing the ad. At any rate the cat came back, and I feel grateful to The News.—Letter in Providence News.

A Progressive Princess. Mrs. Weldon, the wife of Mr. Frank Weldon of the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution, is in correspondence with the Princess Nazle of Cairo, Egypt, with a view to securing an exhibit of the work of the women of Egypt in the woman's exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. The Princess Nazle, though a Moslem, has abandoned the veil and enjoys more freedom than most Mohammedan women. She is regarded as the most enlightened and progressive woman in Egypt and has many friends and correspondents in America.

Not Superstitious. "Why so thoughtful?" she asked, while with dignity born of womanly reserve and consideration of a drug store complexion she did not come too near him.

"It is true," he said, "directing an intense gaze upon her, 'that you have already had 13 husbands!'"

"Yes!" "Throwing her eyes to the winds she came and kissed him."

"Yes, but I am not a bit superstitious!"—Detroit Tribune.

However rich or elevated we may be, a nameless something is always waiting to our imperfect fortune.—Hornet.

Coal gas was described and manufactured by Dr. Clayton of England as early as 1726.

A MORMON LESSON. AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT WAS FOUNDED BY A GENIUS.

Brigham Young Chose for the Cornerstone of His Second Principle of Industrialism—What He Did With the Problem of Irrigation.

On July 14, 1847, President Young and his fellow pioneers passed through the picturesque outlet of Emigration canyon into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Utah was then Mexican soil, and the leader believed he could find whatever character of institutions should suit him and his people. In the bitter and Mormon crusades of the past it has been alleged that "Brigham Young had chains on men's souls." There is no doubt that religious superstition, rendered effective by the marvelous machinery of the church's irresistible power with his own people, but back of the religious superstition and the church organization stood the brain of a great and masterful man. He knew that his power, to be enduring, must rest upon something material and tangible, and this something he discerned to be the prosperity of the people themselves.

Brigham Young was an organizer of property. This was the real source of his strength. He did not aim at mere temporary prosperity. On the contrary, he fought everything that tended to that end, going to the length of actually forbidding the opening of the rich mines in the mountains near at hand, because he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He chose for the cornerstone of his state the principle of industrialism, and that principle lies there, yet, as the beam of a stable edifice of economic fact, reared by human toil and held firmly in place by the average property of all who had part in its building. If the great architect and the superintendents and foreman who surrounded him enjoyed a larger share of the profits than the workmen, it is also true that the humblest hewer of stone and carrier of mortar was paid in proportion to the importance of his labor. And what fair mind can object to an industrial system that yields these results?

So far as can be learned, Brigham Young had no previous knowledge of irrigation when he entered Salt Lake valley. He quickly realized that he had come to an arid country, which would be hopeless for agriculture unless artificially watered. With marvelous perception, he saw that irrigation was not a drawback, but an advantage of the most important sort. He realized that it meant freedom alike from the dangers of the drought and of the flood. He discovered that, having a rich soil and ample sunshine, and adding moisture by the construction of ditches, it was actually an improvement upon nature to be able to turn the "rain" either on or off with equal facility. And therefore he rightly concluded that he had found in these conditions the basis of the most certain worldly prosperity and the most scientific agriculture.

It remained for a later genius to remark: "Irrigation is not a substitute for rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation, and a mighty power one." But if the Mormon leader did not say so he evidently felt it. He perceived, furthermore, that irrigation was much more than an insurance policy upon the crops. It brought all the processes of agriculture within the realm of known facts, and hence it was science.

It is even rendered possible the control of the size of vegetables, and this became important many years afterward, when the Mormon people added a great sugar factory to their industrial system, for it is important to grow sugar beets of about a standard size to give the best results. Moisture is required to give the beet a vigorous growth at the beginning, but when it is well started water of interrupted sunshine are desirable in order to develop the saccharine qualities. Much sunshine at the wrong time dries up the crop, while much moisture at the wrong time produces a best pleasing look upon, but unprofitable at the factory.

Brigham Young also realized, almost at the first, that the necessity of careful irrigation largely increased the labor upon an acre of land, but he found that this labor was generally rewarded by the increased yield both in quantity and quality. And from this fact he drew the most important principle of his commonwealth, which was the division of land into small holdings. Closely related to this is the other vital factor in Mormon property—the diversification of farm products to the last degree. Natural conditions, even where there is the most abundant and well distributed rainfall, are often favorable to the production of only a few crops. But the Mormons realized that the skillful application of water just where and when needed, and in just the right quantity, and by the very best method rendered possible the widest variety of fruits, vegetables and cereals suited to the temperate zone. This Brigham Young taught the people that no man should own more land than he could cultivate to its highest point by his own and his family's labor, and that no man should go to a store for any article of food or clothing that could be profitably produced on his own small farm.—The Conquest of Arid America, by William E. Smythe, in Century.

St. Elmo's Light. The atmospheric delusion known as St. Elmo's fire, or St. Elmo's light, gets its name from a curious old legend of St. Adolphus, who, having started one dark and stormy night to visit the bishop of Arvergne, lighted a candle to guide him on the way. It was wholly unexpected by anything like a covering; but, notwithstanding the fact that the wind blew furiously and the rain fell in torrents, "it continued to burn with a bright and steady flame." The news of this miraculous occurrence soon spread to all Catholic countries, and soon found place in the monkish manuscript, where it was declared that the good Adolphus must have really been attended by St. Elmo's fire.—St. Louis Republic.

Who Sets the Fashion? Evidence That the Royal Ladies of England Do Sometimes.

The late Mrs. Worth, the Parisian king of dressmakers, once said that it frequently took him as long as three years to educate the public up to one of his fashions, and to have it adapted. He of course has set a great many fashions in his time, but the dressmakers are not responsible for most of the changes that take place. It is a simpler thing for a man like the Prince of Wales, who is generally admitted to be the best dressed gentleman in Europe, to change a fashion in men's clothing than it is for a lady in society to change the fashion of the time, or to bring in a new one. But any of the recognized fashion leaders, such as the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Lytton, the Countess Grosvenor or Mrs. Cornwallis West, can, if they persist long enough, bring in a fashion which will soon become generally popular. For instance, the Duchess of Portland, after her marriage, had a strong inclination for Malmaison carnations as button-holes, and wore them on every possible occasion. Before that time they were not much sought after, but very soon all the forists in Bond street and Regent street had a great display of them in their windows. The Princess of Wales is not a fashion setter, but is one of those most sensible ladies who favor comfortable costumes and tailor made gowns, and who does not run to the extreme modes. She dresses, however, with excellent taste. Another matter in which the royal family are very conservative is the way in which they wear their hair. At the time when the "ban chignon" came in not one of the young princesses adopted it, although it was extremely fashionable. Curled fringes, as is well known, are very popular with the royal family. Sometimes the fashions are introduced quite by chance. A few years ago, when a well known beauty was married to a young nobleman, the bride doted that her bridesmaids should wear dark velvet hats with ostrich feathers. At first every one was very much surprised, but the idea caught on, and during 1893 at two-thirds of the fashionable weddings dark velvet hats were worn with light dresses.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SMASHED HIS BAGGAGE. And Then the Man Who Owned the Trunk Had Something to Say.

"It's queer how people stand it," said the man with the baggy trousers as the hotel baggage wagon came up from the depot and passed the window.

"Stand what particular thing?" was asked. "Permitting the railroad companies to smash their trunks as they do. There are two on that load which will have to go to the shop for repairs, and the owners will foot the bill and not say a word."

"Well, isn't that your way?" "No, sir, and it hasn't been for a good many years. Last spring a baggage man threw my trunk off his wagon in front of a Boston hotel and busted it. He drove off singing as I stood looking at the wreck. Half an hour later I walked in on him at the depot and said: 'I want \$50 of you.' 'What for?' 'For smashing my trunk in front of the Continental.' 'You get out! Trunks are liable to be damaged, and whoever heard of anybody having to pay for them?' 'I'll show you a case right off. You had no more license to bust that trunk than you had to bust my head. You either come down or I'll begin peecodding.' 'What will you do?' 'I'll sue you the first thing tomorrow. I'll not only sue you, but I'll guarantee your wages. I'll make it cost you at least \$20 to get out of it, even if you don't pay for the trunk.' 'He blundered and defied me,' said the man of the trousers. 'But before 10 o'clock he came to the hotel and offered me \$7 to settle. I took a written promise on his part to handle all trunks with reasonable consideration thereafter and closed the case. He admitted to me that he had probably damaged 5,000 trunks in his life, but that no one had ever kicked before. He didn't suppose a trunk owner had the slightest legal right on earth, and he probably didn't get over looking pale for a week.'—Detroit Free Press.

Chump Lodging For a Prince. Accidentally a bill of an inn at Passaic, N. J., was discovered among the papers of a recently deceased Emperor William I, which gives an idea of the cost of living at that time. In 1881 William, then prince of Prussia, with a suit of six companions, stopped at the inn. The lodging for the company amounted to 18 kreutzers—3 cents. The breakfast coffee was more expensive, however—8 kreutzers for each cup—1 c., 2 1/2 cents. A dish of milk was 1 cent, three eggs for 1 cent. The dinner at the inn, consisting of soup, meat, roast, fruit, preserves and wine, cost 27 kreutzers each, or less than 11 cents apiece. The total expense of lodging, breakfast and dinner for the party amounted to 33 kreutzers and 33 kreutzers, or about 90 cents.

Sambo's Narrow Escape. The Enumeration Was Not Completed Enough to Convict Him. It is not strange that the southern colored man has vague and mistaken notions about property rights. He and his ancestors were for ages unenlaved and had no rights whatever, even to their own persons. Therefore all they could gain was through breachery and deceit, and it is only natural that these traits bred by slavery remain as inherited characteristics, now that the negro enjoys the blessings of freedom. It may take several generations before their habit of stealing will be unlearned, for even when the colored man becomes religious his easily besetting sin will be most often found in his not respecting the property rights of others. And thereby hangs a tale. It was a Tennessee Methodist class leader who had before him a six months' probationer whom he was questioning for admission to all the privileges of the church. "Well, Sambo," said the class leader, "I hope you are prepared to live a Christian life in accordance with your profession. Have you stolen any chickens during the last six months?" "No, sah! I done stole no chickens." "Have you stolen any turkeys or pigs?" Sambo looked grieved. "No, sah!" "I am very glad to hear this good report," continued the class leader, "and I trust you will continue to live an honest Christian life."

After church Sambo hurried home with his wife, who had overheard the catechizing. When they were fairly out of everybody's hearing, he drew a long breath of relief and turned a self approving glance to his better half. "Golly," he said in a half contented whisper, "he'd er said ducks I'd been a lost nigger, sah!"—Boston Budget.

An Excessive Amount of It Is Declared to Be Miltate Against Marriage. A writer in a monthly review, discussing Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," takes occasion to say that solid books, dealing with the great problems of mind and morals, are no longer read except by a few specialists. That an exclusive diet of novel reading is extremely debilitating is proved by one series of facts which are observable in every part of the civilized world. Men and women among the reading classes no longer marry in anything like such numbers as they formerly did, and the reason is that they have no pluck in them to face lives of Spartan simplicity on limited incomes.

The result is disastrous to women, inasmuch as it prevents many of them ever marrying at all. For if a woman does not marry when she is young very few men care to marry her when she is middle aged. Men marry in middle life, but they do not marry women of their own age. They marry young women. The physiological moral is that it would be vastly better for both men and women to read novels for recreation only, and when at work to read solid books which really exercise and develop the brain. In practice the result of this would be that both men and women would have better and stronger brains. They would marry earlier and with more courage. They would face the world more hopefully and successfully, and they would become the parents of wholesome, healthier, happier and more capable children.—English Paper.

Buckram was at first any sort of cloth stiffened with gum.

Sheet Weight. The Salesman (holding up a yellow bond brochure)—The price of this book is \$10. Mrs. Nurich—Nonsense! You can't impose upon me in that way. Why, a minute ago you offered me a book twice the size for \$1.50.—Chicago Record.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair; DR. ROY'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Most Perfect Made. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

ROY'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure!

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.

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